

Foreign Articles.

RUSSIA.

In this empire, public opinion is said to declare itself more strongly in favour of the cause of the Greeks. To the sympathy excited by a community of religious faith, has been added a deep sentiment of indignation at the atrocities of the Turks.

The British Monitor says—"The Russian army in Bessarabia, under the command of Gen. Wingenstein, amounting to 70,000 men, had received orders to cross the Danube, and to proceed to Constantinople, and that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, with troops on board, is at the same time to make an attack on the Turkish Capital. It will require three weeks ere the army of Bessarabia will be able to reach Constantinople.

An exposé of the state of the Russian finances has been published at Petersburg, in a supplement to the *Conservateur Impartial*, of the 29th of May.—From this document it appears that the whole debt of Russia, including the balance not yet paid up, of the last loan, reduced in sterling money, does not exceed 47,000,000, being little more than one year's interest on the debt of Great Britain.

TURKEY.

The Treasury taken by the Greeks from *Ali Pacha* is estimated at above 100 millions of piastres.

At Nissa, the second town in Serbia, the Turkish Pacha was beheaded on the 10th of May, on suspicion of secretly favouring the cause of the Greeks. The Archbishop Athanasius, with three noble Servians, were executed by order of the Porte. The former was hanged at the door of the church, and his body, after having been ignominiously dragged through the streets, was torn in pieces, and cast to the dogs.

The successor of the venerable Greek Patriarch, who was hung by the Turks, is ascertained to have been strangled by order of the Grand Seigneur, instead of dying of fright and grief, as has been heretofore reported.

A late but unauthenticated account was received at Moldavia on the 27th of May from Wallachia, stating that the Turks had given battle to the Greeks, whom they took prisoner and beheaded, and that Ypsilanti had fled to Cronstadt.

The population of Turkey in Europe may be reckoned at about ten millions, viz.—3,500,000 Turks, 300,000 Jews, 2,600,000 Greeks or Hellenists, 300,000 Bulgarians, 1,370,000 Moldavians and Wallachians, 87,000 Armenians, 540,000 Annasars, 210,000 Albanians, 450,000 Serbians, 80,000 Roumans, 250,000 Bosnians, 800,000 Dalmatians, and 30,000 Croats.

CHINA.

The latest accounts from Canton state that serious disturbances have broken out on the frontiers of China, and that the Emperor Ming, who ascended the throne three days after the death of his father, has been assassinated. The Pekin Gazette, speaking of the death of Kex King, says briefly, "In the city of Jehu, the 25th day of the 7th moon his Majesty set out to wander among the immortals."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

HOUSE OF PEERS, JUNE 25.—The Marquis of LAN DOWN called for attention of the Peers to the subject of the slave trade. He took a view of the different Powers who pledged themselves at the Congress of Vienna, and by subsequent treaties, to effect the complete abolition of the slave trade. He showed that, with the exception of the United States of America, and of the Arabs on the Persian Gulf, none of the Contracting Powers had fulfilled its promise or kept its engagements.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 20. M. WILBERFORCE, in the course of his remarks on an address on the subject of the Slave Trade, mentioned the following case:

"Sir George Collier, after stating that he had stopped a French vessel, (*J. l'Estelle*) which he suspected to carry slaves, but on board of which, on his first examination, he had found none, proceeded to add, that as he was walking along the deck, either he or one of his sailors heard a faint sound, as of persons in great pain, and could not tell from whence it proceeded. It was at length ascertained that it proceeded from a cask upon the deck. The cask was in consequence opened, and prepared as Sir G. Collier was for every scene of horror that could well be imagined, he was not prepared for the scene which at that moment met his eye. In the cask were found two poor young women nearly expiring from suffocation and white certainly must have perished in a few minutes if their situation had not been discovered. This discovery reminded Sir G. Collier and his sailors that a few hours before they had seen a number of casks floating upon the water, and left no doubt upon their minds as to the fate of each of them had contained one or more slaves!"

Such observed Mr. Wilberforce, "was the manner, he was sorry to inform the house, that a merchant of France wished to save his ship, and his cargo of human beings from capture and condemnation."

SACRIFICE OF WIDOWS.

Mr. Buxton made his motion for returns respecting the number of Hindoo widows immolated in India. In a speech introductory of his motion, the Hon. Member cited numerous instances of this horrible practice. In one presidency alone, that of Fort William, 2380 females had been seen to perish, during the last four years, on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands; besides many others who had been consumed in secret. By the Mahomedan laws the practice had been checked; the French, Dutch and Danes had almost wholly abolished it in their settlements. On one occasion, the Rev. Mr. Thompson while gazing on a river near Calcutta, saw a crowd assembled for the purpose of witnessing a ceremony of this kind. The widow was led to the pile, but frequently fainted. The people grew impatient; she was forced to the pile and lashed to the dead body of her husband. The unfortunate creature recovered her senses and tried to escape. A Brahmin immediately put a torch into the hands of one of her children, who set fire to the pile, which was consumed in a few minutes. The only cure for the evil, he thought, was instruction; and he considered it to be imperative on the British Government to extend the benefit of education in India as widely as possible.

Many of those who are thus immolated upon the funeral pile with their husbands were mere children; some were pregnant; some had first been rendered intoxicated, and not a few were evidently compelled to sacrifice. It was well worthy of remark, that many of them had taken place in direct violation of the laws of the natives themselves. Those laws de-

clared that no female under 16 years of age should be sacrificed. Yet it was a fact, of which the most ample proof could be afforded, that girls of 14, of 13, of 12, nay, in one instance, of 8 years of age had been subjected to this brutal usage. Compulsion was also prohibited by the Indian law; but it was, nevertheless, frequently had recourse to amid the shrieking and struggling of the unhappy victims.

Mr. Wilberforce spoke in favour of the bill. Mr. Hume expressed his opinion that if it were rendered necessary to take out a license at an expense of 2 or 3000 rupees, for the privilege to burn, the evil would be much diminished; for, then the relatives of widows who now urged them to burn, would not supply a rupee towards the expense, and the widows would then escape.

The motion was agreed to.

A letter from Trieste mentions an attack made upon the Turks by the Greeks, in the defiles of Pindus and Epirus. The Greeks gained a complete victory, and took many prisoners, who were delivered over to the wives of the Greeks by whom they were guarded; the women, however, full of fury, dashing the Turks over the precipices, exclaiming, "*Down wretches, and in the darkness of eternal punishment, reflect upon the cruelties towards the Christians!*"

Priest craft.—A strange circumstance occurred lately at Brest. A man in the last stage of a dangerous disorder, sent for a priest to give him extreme unction. The priest after some conversation, told him, that he could not give him extreme unction, without he surrendered up the lands he held, and which belonged to the church previous to the revolution.

In vain did the poor man point out that he had purchased them at a fair valuation, and had a large family to leave them to—the priest told him, if he did not, he would be damned and go to hell. The poor man replied, he would not give up the land, but take his chance. In a few days he died and was refused the rights of the church, or christian burial, in consequence of his having died without receiving extreme unction; and the priest told his family that he was certain of going to hell, and that the devil would come that night and take away his body. The wretched family were dreadfully alarmed, and they employed an old soldier to sit up all night and watch the corpse, furnishing him with a bottle of wine, bread and cheese, and a sword to protect himself. At midnight the door flew open, and in stalked three figures dressed so as to appear like devils; they walked round the room to try to intimidate the soldier; but the veteran, who had never feared to oppose an enemy, was not to be panic-struck, but broke silence, and accosted them in these words—"You, Mr. Devils, if one of you lay a hand upon that body, I will cut it off." After some time, one more courageous than the rest, seized upon the feet of the corpse, another took hold of the head; the soldier instantly made a chop at the hand of the first, and nearly cut off his arm; the other he wounded on the shoulder; a scuffle ensued, but in a short time the devil disappeared, leaving a large quantity of blood behind them, which shewed they were human. The next day the family waited on the Prefect, and related to him this strange circumstance, when he sent for the priest who had refused to give extreme unction. The priest returned for answer, that he was unwell, and could not attend him; and after several messengers had been dispatched, without success, to inform him he must come, a guard of soldiers was sent, who brought him up, and he proved to be the very person whom the soldier had cut across the arm. His accomplices have been traced out, and they are now safely lodged in prison.—*London paper.*

LOVE UNDER A BED.
We have heard of a most extraordinary fraud, which took place at the Wickham station, a few days ago. It would appear that a Mr. E., having formed a strong attachment to Miss R., found means to secure himself in the bedroom of the young lady at the above hotel. Wholly unconscious of any such circumstance, the young lady entered her chamber at the usual hour of repose, attended by her maid-servant, who while in the act of undressing her mistress, perceived a foot under the bed, upon which, with great presence of mind, she beckoned to the lady to quit the room, and followed as quickly herself. They immediately looked up the intruder, and alarmed the house, upon which the father and brother of the young lady flew to her assistance, and upon the door being opened, a violent scuffle ensued between the parties, in the course of which shots were fired by the lower, we are happy to say without taking effect. It is added, that Mr. E. has entered into bail to a large amount for his appearance.—*Dublin paper.*

The correspondence between Sir F. Buxton and Mr. Canning will excite a smile at the expense of modern duellists. The difficulty on the part of Mr. C. in calling Sir Francis out, when he was in prison! was truly distressing.

At a cook's shop in Weymouth, a plate of roast veal and a *farthing loaf*, may be had for five farthings!

The London Literary Gazette for June 11, calculates that "the consumption of Newspapers published in London alone, amounts to about 300,000 per week, or about 50,000 per day."

By the Mails.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

STATE OF THE COLLEGES.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL LETTERS, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CHAPMAN, Hills, May 1821.
We have at present in our University, ten professors of religion, of whom 5 are of the Presbyterian Church, 4 Methodists, 1 Baptist, 1 Scotch Seceder, and 1 Episcopalian. A small number indeed, when compared with what is found in the northern colleges;—at very sufficient, I think, to show that true religion exists here in no considerable degree. The whole number of students on our catalogue this session, is 135. None of the pious students, are so far as I know, supported here by charity; nor are any provisions made to assist hereafter, such as bear that character. As it respects scholarship, the members of the church hold universally a respectable standing, and some of them are distinguished. Considering the school in which they have been taught, (the school of Christ) it is perhaps unnecessary to add, that they are the friends of good order and good government; and that they do indeed have no considerable influence upon the character of the College.

UNION COLLEGE, N. Y.—March, 1821.

With respect to the whole number of undergraduates in College, the registers annually to the Trustees in the month of July, the names and numbers of all who are entered on his books. His last report stated, that there were 255 members of College; or in other words, that 80 may have entered in the course of the past year, supplanting at the same time those who may have left the College.

"We have sixty-six who have made public profession of their faith in Christ. Of such as are known to receive charitable assistance, we are thirty-two. There are some others who are supported by the private charity of individuals or of religious societies. The 22 stand on the list of beneficiaries who receive assistance from the charitable fund belonging to the institution. Of these, seven are also assisted by the American Education Society, so far as they need additional aid. Some of them are assisted by Presbyterian, by cent societies, associations of friends, associations of youth, congregations, the Dutch-Synod and by individual donations. From the charitable fund in College they receive about fifty dollars annually, making the sum of 1650 dollars to the whole number. From the American Education Society, I cannot say what is the sum received by the seven they patronize; perhaps about 60 dollars annually making 225 dollars. This information is in your reach. What is received from the other sources of charity, cannot be ascertained. The department of our charity students is good, is exemplary. Of those who are beneficiaries of the American Education Society, the department is very exemplary. Our charity scholars hold the best standing in their respective classes. Many are obliged to abandon the attempt of getting a liberal education, for the want of support. No provision is made for those enumerated above, who are made for their relief.

"The American Education Society deserve the thanks of those who feel an interest in the prosperity of the church, and the best interests of men. Their regulations, strictly observed, furnish the only system I know of, on which the charitable education of youth can be safely conducted."

BROWN UNIVERSITY, April, 1821.

"The number of students in Brown University, is at the present time, (April, 1821,) 151. The number of pious students in the senior class, is 19. Beneficiaries in the same class, 6. Of these three receive 75 dollars each, one 95 dollars, one 80 dollars, and one 50 dollars, per annum. 5 supported by the American Education Society.

"In the junior class, number of pious, 17; beneficiaries 3. Two of these receive each, 75 dollars, and one 100 dollars. One of them is supported by Worcester Society; (also one in senior class, is supported by Worcester Society.)

"In Sophomore class, pious students 10; beneficiaries 2; each of whom receives 75 dollars from American Education Society.

"In freshman class, the number of students hopefully pious, is 15. Of these 7 are beneficiaries of some Society. Four of them receive 75 dollars, and three receive 50 dollars, per annum. The whole number of students, hopefully pious, is 50. The whole number of beneficiaries, 18. The whole annual amount received by them from Societies, is 1247 dollars and 50 cents.

"The literary standing of all the beneficiaries is respectable, and several instances it is high. Their moral character is unimpeachable, and their christian deportment regular."

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1.

A rainy day in Broadway.—While the refreshing shower revives and invigorates the vegetable world, it nevertheless brings with it some little cost in particular times and places, and proves how chequered is this life in all its varieties. A sudden squall of wind and rain last week, compelled several ladies and gentlemen to seek a refuge in the stores in Broadway. With a civility perfectly habitual, they were accommodated by the storekeepers with seats; the ladies threw aside their parasols, drew off their gloves, and untied the ribbon of their hats and bonnets to inhale the breeze with freedom. After several heavy drizzle squalls; several exclamations upon the weather, they cast their eyes about the store. Have you any mill muslins, Mr. Canton, said one? Any silk stockings, says a second? Allow me to look at those silk shawls, says a third. In an instant the polished mahogany counter was covered with fine goods, and the neat smiling and polite clerks were as brisk as bees. I listened attentively, "How much?" *Six and sixpence.* All we have left, ma'am. Rose colored ribbons? None, ma'am. Bless me Mr. Canton, how dear these shawls are! Put one at 12 shillings. Those stockings are two dollars, ma'am.—Dear me how it pains me. I'll take five yards. Any yamp? Plenty. Put up those two pair of stockings. I want a few White Chapel needles. Bless me where's my ridiculous, left my purse at home; no matter, send the bill to Mr. Liberal; very well, ma'am. Thus has a shower of rain given a brisk impulse to commerce; things not thought of nor wanted in sunshine present a thousand attractions in a storm; and these accidental speculations warrant the husband in whispering to his wife; "my dear, when it rains and you happen to be in Broadway, pray take a hack and ride home; 'tis most economical." *Advocate.*

Major Andre.—Since it has been known that the British Government intend removing the remains of the gallant and unfortunate Major Andre, the subject has become a matter of considerable newspaper discussion; and attempts are making to revive recollections which had better have been permitted to slumber in forgetfulness. Andre was taken within the American lines, as a spy—he was tried and justly executed as a spy. His crime was then expiated—"for the grave buries every error—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment." Andre was not of the ordinary class of spies, and the fact is well supported that it was not his design to enter the American lines. But at the conference between him and the traitor Arnold, upon the shore of the Hudson, he was persuaded by the latter to take a step which he never intended, and but for which, he would not, even if he had been captured, have been subjected to an ignominious death. Under these circumstances, his fate made a deep impression upon the public sympathy, and if we have not been misinformed, upon the court also. "He was so young—so intelligent—so noble—so accomplished and brave—so every thing that we are apt to like in a young man: His conduct on trial too, and his lofty and intrepid behavior at the hopeless hour of death—all these entered deeply into every generous bosom, and even his enemies lamented the stern policy that dictated his execution." Such was Andre. And after having slumbered in the dust for more than forty years, shall we not now permit his countrymen peaceably to remove his ashes, without endeavoring to enkindle against the deceased and his countrymen, all those angry and revengeful feelings which necessarily existed during the revolutionary war? The British made no opposition to our taking away the bones of Montgomery. Their papers did not come out and denounce that hero as a traitor. Why, then, should we work ourselves into a fever upon the subject? Let the bones be taken, if they please to take them; but it would be well to have this done privately. We object to any flourish of trumpets, or processions—of Americans. If British subjects residing among us, wish to honor the remains of their deceased countrymen—that is another thing. And we cannot help thinking, that it is not long since one of those now the most boisterous and illiberal upon this subject, would have been anxious to have headed a procession upon such an occasion. *Ad-tempora miscantur.* *N. Y. Com. Ad.*

The St. Andrews, N. B. Herald, of 12th July, says—"We understand a seizure of American property, to a considerable amount, was made a few days since at Schoodiac."

MANLIUS, (N. Y.) July 23.

Chivalry.—A young lady was escorted thro' this village on Monday by professor Tipstaff, on her way to the county jail—for what offence or upon what authority, we have not learnt. The only crime that we have heard charged was, that the maiden had cast off her calicoes, crapes and leghorns, and assumed the cossack pantaloons, the starched cravat, the dandy coat, and the sugar loaf hat! Nor do we see any thing worthy of bonds or death in all this! The damsel has an unquestionable right to flirt in gauze and silks, or strut in buckram and boots, as best suits her fancy. We should like to be informed under what statute the squire acted in committing the nymph. It is believed the doughty magistrate has stretched the "*little brief authority*" wherewithal he is clothed. If all the ladies who are in the habit of wearing the breeches, must be jostled off to prison in this manner, it behoves our good matrons to keep an eye to the windward.

DETROIT, JULY 6.

Idle persons, beware!—This afternoon a vagrant, who was taken and tried before one of our justices of the peace, agreeable to the Vagrant act of that territory, will be sold at public auction at the Market House. The purchaser will be entitled to his services for ten days, at the end of which time he must leave the territory, or be willing to obtain a livelihood by creditable labor. On the trial he could give no satisfactory account of himself or of the manner in which he obtained his livelihood.

Great Freshet.—There has been a great freshet at Baltimore, owing to the sudden overflowing of Jone's falls. No lives were lost on the occasion, and the loss in property was comparatively trifling. At Fredericktown, the damage was more considerable, several tan yards and the leather having been swept away. A hack, whilst waiting, was precipitated into an adjoining lot, where it lodged. The darkness of the night made it impossible to render any assistance, or even to ascertain the fate of the driver. About one o'clock, however, (the water having considerably subsided) it was discovered that he was securely perched on a willow tree, having been most fortunately thrown against it. The horses were drowned. So great a flood is stated not to have occurred at that place within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants.

The plan of an Insurrection among the negroes of Jamaica was discovered in April. It was, to have cut the throats of all the whites, and declare themselves masters of the land.

The New-York papers contradict the report, that the Rev. Dr. Spring had accepted the Presidency of Dartmouth College.

A "Barbecue and Dance" are advertised in a Kentucky paper, being a singular compound of amusement.

OHIO TRUST.—By P. Fearing, Esq.—Our Legislature, may they make laws, but not stop laws.

The Rev. Dr. Morse is on a tour in Upper Canada.

In a Bremen paper of the 9th of May a new work is announced, under the title of a *History of the British Parliament*, since its institution in the year 1234, until 1793, together with Magna Charta, and observations by the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte in his own hand writing, by Lewis Bonaparte, late King of Holland.—*Union.*

Behold how Brothers disagree!

Since the termination of the wars of Europe at Waterloo, we have known nothing equal in point of interest and importance, to the electioneering campaign of our democratic brethren in Maine. The respective merits of Gen. Wingate and Judge Parris appear to be the "debateable land" which has been selected as the great bone of contention. John Holmes and Mr. Ware, than whom none are more skilful in all kinds of political engineering, or better fitted by taste and temper to engage in such a contest, have taken the field for Judge Parris, while a host in Portland under the banners of the "Independent Statesman," have gallantly resolved to fight to the last drop of ink in support of Gen. Wingate. The causes of war are before us, in the manifestoes of the respective parties—and as both sides have decidedly the advantage, as usual, on paper, we think the Peace Society can do no less than wait the issue of the conflict in dignified silence. We will endeavor to give our readers a cursory statement of the origin of the war, and let them trust to their bulletins for the rest. It seems, that Mr. Holmes, the Mark Antony of the plot, resolved to place the crown on the head of Judge Parris, who enacted Cesar, without imitating the wily Roman in his rejection of it, a measure which might perhaps, under all circumstances, have been deemed imprudent. With this design in view, Mr. H. assembled a small party in Alfred, and called them to order, as he very justly observes, having a right to do so "from his standing in society." Strange however, and new as the accusation is after the crown had been voted by acclamation to Judge Parris, and Mr. H. had bespattered, and blackened and lampooned the great Gen. Wingate in one of his happiest speeches, a few discontented spirits accused Mr. Holmes, (even John Holmes!) of foul play. To this extraordinary charge Mr. Holmes rejoins in the

reasoning, of which we have only time to state the prominent argument, viz: that his opponents are a pack of liars. One would have thought, after this candid acknowledgement, that his adversaries would at least have remembered the old proverb in relation to the handling of pitch. Not so; fully resolved in repaying him in his own coin, they very superfluously charged him with a total want of principle, nay more, with lacking a nose, which physiologists have reckoned rather an important feature, and moreover, with a dough-face.

This argument in relation to the nose is certainly unfair, as it has been intimated that his friend Judge Greene, the President of Alfred Convention, has been gifted by Providence with nose enough and to spare, and so, between them, there could be no lack. With the dough face argument we are still less satisfied, as the Portland geologists roundly declare, that the external stratum is brass. Well then might Mr. Ware, seeing such unfeeling calumnies daily promulgated against the nose, principles, face, and dealings of his friend Holmes, bring all the artillery of his delicate humour and beautiful insinuation to bear upon his adversaries. But we must be a little more particular. Mr. W. received a letter, written with the most barefaced contempt of orthography, in defence of Gen. Wingate, part of which he took the precaution to publish. This was certainly not to be justified, and his adversaries fully exposed the malice which led him to ridicule the natural failing of not knowing how to spell, utterly forgetting the course which they had just pursued in relation to Mr. Holmes' nose. Meanwhile, the merits of the respective leaders are not forgotten. From all that we can learn of the probable result of the engagement, Gen. Wingate has some advantages, which would seem in the natural course of things to ensure him the victory. First, he has an abundance of money, the squire of war; secondly, he is said to have relations in the command of some important posts; thirdly, he is son-in-law to Gen. Dearborn, which we think, places his military reputation beyond controversy. On the other hand, Judge Parris has been disciplined from his youth upward, in the bloody battles of the bar—and he has two partisan offices of excellent gifts, Mr. Holmes, to lead his burrowing and mining corps, a service for which he has qualified himself by many years experience—and Mr. Ware, colonel of the Guards, whether black or white is not stated, who has risen by dint of mere soldiery to the command of this well organized body. The country, as might be expected, is in a state of sad commotion; and we will endeavour from time to time, to give our readers some account of their skirmishes and military movements, as they occur.

[Exeter Republican.]

The States of Maine, Tennessee and Maryland are now agitated by a furious contest for political power. General Carroll is one of the candidates for Governor in Tennessee, and the struggle in that State as in Maine, is between "*brethren of the same principle*." The Maryland election, which determines for five years to come the political complexion of the Senate of the State, takes place on the first Monday in the month ensuing. *R. I. Amer.*

THE GAZETTE.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1821.

On the expediency of a Federal Convention, in this County, we believe some little difference of opinion has existed among federalists; still the public voice is decidedly in favor of the measure. There seems to have been a degree of doubt among federalists, on the course proper to be pursued at this moment: after the separation, they thought all further exertion to give activity to the principles of their party, and bring them into triumphant operation, in this State, to be wholly useless, in consequence of the majority which was arrayed against them, and the spirit which evidently prevailed to produce, with the hard sought separation from the parent State, an entire revolution of the principles by which its government had been administered. A conviction of this truth, on the part of the opposition, and an acknowledged inequality in numerical force, relaxed their efforts, and made them the passive subjects of whatever rule or misrule should be imposed upon them.

But there were some, who found encouragement in the heterogeneous combination of the dominant party, and with a prophetic eye saw in the mass, the principle of its weakness and dissolution. Its chief members were manifestly stimulated by ambition; their motives were self-interest and aggrandizement, which directing their possessors to the high and most lucrative offices of the State, engendered rivalry, and a spirit of competition, which it was perceived would inevitably produce a decomposition of the very weak alliance.

Such a state of things has actually arrived, even sooner than could have been expected; and the struggle for place has already produced a schism, which is maintained with more violence and personal animosity, than was ever witnessed in the ranks of the old contending parties.

It is thought therefore that this is a time for federalists to use some little exertion, not to make their party triumphant, for that at present were a fruitless labor; but to show at least that they have not renounced those principles and feelings, which have been so productive of the prosperity of the country; and that they still feel an interest in having them asserted in the councils of the State. It is a source of high sat-